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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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All-Volunteer Program Is Discussed

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, at a press conference, unveiled an action program aimed at developing an all-volunteer force.

The briefing on an all-volunteer force, to be known as "Project Volunteer," was handled by Vice Adm. William Mack, Acting Assistant Secretary of defense (M&RA) who began by noting that President Nixon has made his ultimate goals concerning the draft quite clear.

"He has stated his conviction," Adm. Mack said, "that the only long-run solution to the problem of draft inequity is to end the need for the draft itself; that is, to move to an all-volunteer force."

Continuing, Adm. Mack said: "The President has also provided a number of important guidelines. First of all, this objective applies to the period after our involvement in the Vietnam war is behind us and when our military manpower requirements can be safely reduced. Secondly he recognized the need to keep the draft system in being on a standby basis in case of some future emergency.

"In addition, the President has cautioned that the draft could not be ended all at once but would have to be phased out so that at every step we can be certain of maintaining our required defense strength.

"Since we will still have to utilize the draft for some period of time, he also recognized the short-term need to improve existing draft selection procedures."

Adm. Mack said there were two major objectives: 1—To describe proposals for dealing with the long-term

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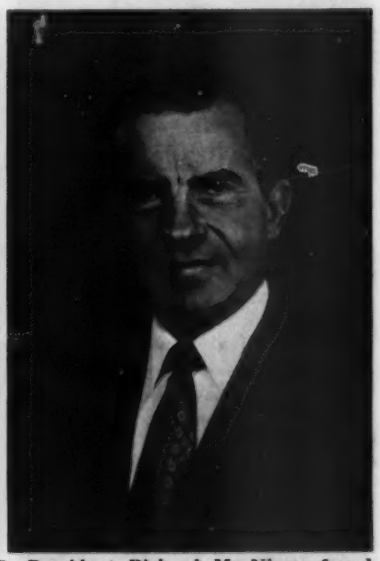

OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL PHOTOS—President Richard M. Nixon found time in his schedule for his official portraits, two of which are shown here.

Hunter Army Airfield Is to Be Retained

The Army is to retain Hunter Army Airfield, formerly Hunter AFB, Savannah, Ga., as a subpost of Fort Stewart, Ga.

In November, 1964, the Army announced that Hunter AFB would be closed by July 1967, but this action was temporarily deferred to permit increased rotary wing pilot training there.

The field was transferred from the Air Force to the Army in April 1967, to provide required facilities for the expansion of Army flight training.

The Army said that with the increase in its helicopter strength to the present level of more than 11,000, there has been a corresponding increase in the requirement for training facilities for helicopter pilots.

Hunter Army Airfield has been selected for permanent retention as an Army training facility because of its excellent aviation facilities and aerial gunnery range at Fort Stewart.

Training at Fort Stewart includes initial entry helicopter and fixed-wing training, and Huey Cobra transition and gunnery training.

Safety of Nation Is First Priority Of Secretary Laird

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird has made it clear that his first concern as Secretary of Defense is the safety and security of the people of the United States.

The occasion for his remarks was a discussion of the Sentinel ABM System on a panel television show Feb. 9. Here are examples of the questions and Secretary Laird's answers concerning the Sentinel ABM System:

Q—Mr. Secretary, somebody over in that building where you now serve believes that the decision has been made, at least tentatively, to cancel Sentinel because they are very diligently selling alternate proposals over on Capitol Hill to the persons who had been the proponents of the Sentinel system.

Secretary Laird—Well, this is news to me, because there has been no decision made. This is being reviewed and there has been a great deal of speculation. As you know, Secretary Clifford stopped the site acquisition in Seattle and Chicago.

This last week there was some confusion, I was advised by the Army, that the construction contract had been stopped in Boston a week ago Thursday, at the time of my press conference. We found that there was a second construction contract that started up this last week, and as soon as that was called to my attention that was also stopped. It had only been in progress for some two days and had to do with some footings for the perimeter acquisition radar. And that had been stopped, pending this review of the budget. And there has been no decision made. There has been no slow-down in research and development. There has been no slow-down as far as procurement is concerned. And this is very much in the budget review.

Q—Pursuing that . . .

Secretary Laird—In this study of the budget review, we must consider that it is important for the United States of America to maintain its strength. It is important for the United States of America to be in a strong position. And, as Secretary of Defense, if there are any errors that are going to be made, as far as my administration of the department is concerned, they will be made on the side of safety of the people of this country. The security and the safety of our people will be protected, and in this budget review this is very much in the forefront of the whole review.

APOLLO-8 COMMEMORATIVE STAMP — This view of the rising earth greeted the Apollo 8 Astronauts as they came from behind the moon after the lunar orbit insertion burn. The Apollo-8 commemorative stamp will be issued at Houston, May 5.

Red Medical Warning Tag To Be Issued

A new bright red medical warning tag will soon be issued to Army personnel who have a known allergy or special sensitivity to specific drugs.

The same size and contour of present identification tags worn by military personnel, the new tag will be made of bright red impregnated aluminum and worn on the same chain as regular identification tags.

The Office of the Surgeon General in Washington said the tags are expected to become available for issue by the end of March.

The medical warning tag will be issued on recommendation of a physician to alert other persons, who might be rendering therapy, that a special health problem exists. It will be especially helpful where the medical records are not immediately available, or the patient is unconscious and unable to give a medical history.

The medical warning tag has an information capacity of five lines of type, 18 spaces to the line, and can be imprinted by the same machines as used on regular tags. If required, more than one red tag may be issued to adequately cover special health problems.

On the subject of Vietnam the following exchange took place:

Q—Politically, diplomatically, can you afford any withdrawal of American troops when you try to negotiate in Paris the mutual withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops?

Secretary Laird—Well, I think that situation has to be looked at, and we will look at the troops situation in Vietnam. I want to assure you that not a single American will be kept in Vietnam, as far as the military is concerned, any longer than they are absolutely needed to protect the objectives of the United States in Vietnam and to protect the fighting forces that have been assigned to Vietnam.

All-Volunteer Program Is Discussed

(Continued from Page 1)

objectives of moving to an all-volunteer force, and 2—to suggest procedures for improving the present draft selection system.

To accomplish the first of these objectives, he said, two steps have been taken. First, the President has announced his intention to establish a Commission on the All-Volunteer Force. The report of this commission would be submitted to the Secretary of Defense for review and appropriate recommendations.

At the same time, Adm. Mack continued, the President has directed that the Department of Defense proceed at full speed with its own efforts to move in the direction of an all-volunteer force, as described in a study plan which we have identified as "Project Volunteer".

In addition to developing its own action program and recommendations, the Department of Defense studies under "Project Volunteer" would, of course, be made available concurrently to the Presidential Commission with such other material as the Commission may require.

Adm. Mack said he would like to give an indication of the magnitude of the problem and then showed a chart showing what he referred to as the voluntary recruitment gap.

"In the current fiscal year," he said, "we will require a total of 1,050,000 manpower accessions from civilian life to maintain the authorized strength of both our regular and reserve forces. The draft will directly provide only about one-fourth of this number—about 260,000 according to our latest estimates.

"We plan to recruit nearly 600,000 regular enlistees for active duty and an additional 130,000 into the National Guard and other Reserve components. Another 60,000 men will enter military service through the various officer and officer candidate programs. However, from a number of surveys conducted over the past several years, we must conclude that a majority of all entrants under the so-called voluntary programs are entering service because of the draft."

Adm. Mack said the proportion represented an estimated 40 per cent of volunteers for active duty in the early 1960's.

"It probably represents," he said, "about 60 per cent of the much larger numbers we are recruiting today. In the case of Reserve enlistments, our earlier surveys, before Vietnam, show that over 70 per cent of these enlistments were draft motivated."

He said the current proportion is also probably much higher. The current annual voluntary recruitment gap, including both draftees and draft motivated volunteers, is about 750,000.

The admiral said there has been no responsible study which has suggested that this current gap could be filled on an all-volunteer basis.

Most informed observers who have worked in developing this study, he said, agreed that no simple approach, such as simply raising military pay for new volunteers, could close the gap. "We would have to attempt to move forward in a coordinated way on many fronts," he said.

PROMOTION—Chief of Naval Material Admiral I. J. Galantin (right) presents a third star to Vice Admiral J. D. Arnold, upon his recent promotion. Adm. Arnold will continue as Vice Chief of Naval Material. The Naval Material Command provides material support for the Navy's operating forces.

Military Warned On Discussing Piracy, Explosives

The Air Force Inspector General has asked all major commanders to insure that all personnel are aware that lighthearted reference to explosives or piracy aboard civilian air carriers, no matter how innocent they may be, can result in heavy fines and imprisonment.

The Air Force said many personnel and their families travel by commercial air carriers each year and careless remarks could cause serious consequences.

Civil air carriers are requested by Federal regulation to report immediately to local police and the FBI any comment pertaining to bombs, explosive devices, weapons or piracy in connection with a flight. The Air Force said this policy is strictly enforced.

Any careless remark related to or overheard by an airline employee is treated as a direct threat to the safety of aircraft and passengers. Jokes and lighthearted or humorous comments are out of place.

Airline personnel are directed not to weigh validity of any such statement, but to report it and identify the source for arrest purposes.

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The Paris Peace Talks

VIETNAM: THE NLF POSITION

On January 25 at the First Plenary Session of the Paris Meeting on Vietnam the heads of the four delegations participating in the "new" peace talks stated their initial positions.

The opening statement of Hanoi's front organization in the South—the NLF—was given by delegation chief Tran Buu Kiem "on behalf of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation." (The NLF is the political arm of the Viet Cong.)

This opening statement, which U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge later described as "contrary to fact" in all essential respects, is typical of the virulent propaganda devised by the Communists to make converts in South Vietnam and—even more important in this case—to sway public opinion elsewhere in the world. Below are excerpts from the NLF text.

Representing all patriotic forces in South Vietnam who over the past ten years have been fighting heroically and defeating the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, in the capacity of an independent and equal party, participates in this conference to hold serious talks in order to find out a correct political settlement for the South Vietnam problem.

Everyone who knows about Vietnam realizes that fighting foreign aggression in defense of the fatherland is the thousand-year-old tradition of the Vietnam nation of which South Vietnam is an indivisible part.

As a result of the victory of the Vietnamese people over the aggression, the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam were signed.

U.S. "Plot" Charged

The representative of the U.S. Government at the Geneva conference on Vietnam had committed himself not to prevent the implementation of these agreements. However, this fraudulent statement was merely to cover up U.S. criminal plots: during the past 14 years, the U.S. Government has uncreasingly sabotaged the Geneva agreements on Vietnam, undermining the reunification of Vietnam, perpetuating the partition of the country, trying to occupy South Vietnam and turn it into a U.S. new colony and military base, in an attempt to make South Vietnam a springboard to conquer the whole Vietnam and to repress the struggle of the nations in Southeast Asia for national liberation.

The U.S. policy is utterly perfidious annd barbarous. The United States has rigged up in South Vietnam a most ferocious and blood-thirsty puppet administration serving as an instrument to suppress the South Vietnam people's aspirations for peace, independence, democracy and reunification.

Under U.S. orders, the dictatorial facist puppet administration has resorted to unprecedented barbarous and inhuman acts of killing, terrorizing and torturing the former resistance members as well as some millions of innocent people in South Vietnam.

Anyone who loves peace, independence and reunification, anyone who desires democratic liberties and the improvement of living conditions, regardless of his political tendency, religion and social stratum, is termed "Communist" and savagely massacred by the U.S. and the puppet administration.

The U.S. and its lackeys thought that by their monstrous crimes they could suppress the will of the South Vietnam people for independence and freedom. But, they have made a big mistake!

Since the end of 1959, the "simultaneous uprisings" movement has broken out in the Mekong Delta and then spread throughout South Vietnam.

The peasants whose land was taken away and whose life was confined in "prosperous zones" and "agrovilles," the former resistance members who were being pursued, the Buddhists, Catholics, Cao Dai and Hoa Hao believers suffering from terrorism, and mountainous people driven away from their home and in dire need of food . . . all have risen up with hoes, knives, sticks, rifles in their hands against the domination of the U.S. and the puppet administration, breaking free from the enemy's grip . . . saving their homeland and their families. In the cities, workers, businessmen, intellectuals, students . . . have also surged up to fight.

Being born in this high tide of revolution, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation has rallied under its lofty banner all strata of the South Vietnam people. The movement of National Liberation has risen up like a tidal wave.

Frightened by this movement, the United States launched the "special war" against our people, using hundreds of thousands of mercenaries of the Saigon administration under the direct command of U.S. advisers. The strategy of "special war," however, could not quench the flames of the South Vietnam people's struggle, and the United States had to "change horses in midstream," snuffing out the life of two quislings—Ngo Dinh Diem and Ngo Dinh Nhu. . . . This event has marked the first bankruptcy of the U.S. policy of neo-colonialism, and revealed the true nature of the U.S. aggressors and the Diem-Nhu traitorous puppet administration.

When the "special war" was completely defeated, the Saigon puppet regime was facing the danger of a total

collapse. The United States directly jumped in, and massively brought to South Vietnam half a million of its expeditionary troops, waging a "local war" against our people, a colonialist war of unprecedented scale.

Says U.S. Tests Barbarous Weapons

In carrying out the war against the South Vietnam people, the United States does not only aim at conquering our country, but also at using South Vietnam as a "testing ground" for their most barbarous weapons.

The United States continues to bring additional satellite troops . . . to launch bloody sweep operations, step up the so-called "accelerated pacification program," intensify the spraying of toxic chemicals, frantically and indiscriminately bomb populous areas with B-52s, arrest and terrorize people living in towns.

The present Thieu-Ky-Huong clique, like Diem-Nhu in the past, are quislings, dictators, militarists.

The people's movement is strongly rising up, demanding the overthrow of Thieu-Ky-Huong and the establishment of a "peace-restoring cabinet" having the good will to negotiate at the four-party conference and considering the National Liberation Front as an independent and equal party fully competent to solve all South Vietnam problems. The present Thieu-Ky-Huong administration does not represent anyone.

Claims NLF Is the Authentic Representative

The Front possesses mighty political and military forces. It has liberated four-fifths of the South Vietnam territory with 11 million people. It has organized democratic elections of the people's liberation administration almost everywhere. . . . The Front is the authentic representative of the South Vietnam people.

At this conference, we are prepared to discuss and find a correct political solution to the South Vietnam problem. We have clearly expounded our position on such a solution in the November 3, 1968 statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. That is:

The NLF'S 5-Point Program

1. South Vietnam is resolved to struggle for the materialization of its sacred rights, namely the independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

2. The U.S. imperialists must put an end to their war of aggression against Vietnam, withdraw all their troops and the troops of their satellites and all war means from South Vietnam and liquidate all U.S. military bases in South Vietnam.

3. The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnam people themselves in accordance with the political program of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, without foreign interference; formation of a broad democratic national union government; holding of free general elections in South Vietnam.

4. The reunification of Vietnam will be decided by the people in the two zones of Vietnam, step by step, by peaceful means and on the basis of consultations and agreements between the two zones, without foreign interference.

5. South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality: no military alliance in any form with foreign countries; establishment of friendly relations with all countries on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Good neighborhood will be set up with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of the respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present borders, and with Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements concerning that country.

This position is enjoying the full support of the South Vietnam people and . . . the Vietnam alliance of national, democratic and peace forces—embracing patriotic people, including a great number of personalities, intellectuals, religious men, industrialists, businessmen, enterprise owners, students, civil servants. Saigon army officers in South Vietnam also fully approve this position.

The peace-and-justice-loving people throughout the world are also in sympathy with this position. If the U.S. really wants to put an end to this war which costs it so many lives and resources and is prejudicial to the American honor and prestige, it must respect this position.

The South Vietnam people warmly appreciate the courageous opposition of various strata of American people to the U.S. Government's policy of aggression in Vietnam in the legitimate interests of the two peoples.

VIET CONG CALL FOR MORE GRIST FOR PROPAGANDA MILL

The job of Viet Cong (NLF) propaganda experts in Paris is, among other things, to present to the world material proof of U.S. "atrocities" in Vietnam. However, the State Department pointed out on January 13, these experts are not getting that proof from their counterparts in the field, according to recently captured documents.

The response to Viet Cong appeals to all party committees in South Vietnam for "documents, pictures, witnesses . . . petitions from holy associations . . . and the victims themselves . . . which illustrate the crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists" has been totally inadequate, even though Viet Cong directives are very specific about the type of evidence required by their International Information Office at Paris.

In order to influence "more than 1,000 reporters, newsmen, photographers, and television reporters" at the peace talks and, through them, world opinion, the Viet Cong want a "wounded child with a hideous appearance who survived U.S. crimes" in Vietnam "as a witness." The child is to be sent to Paris after proper "indoctrination." This "will be a significant political blow" to the United States and a great advantage to the national liberation movement "all over the world," the directive states.

U.S., Soviet Missile Status Is Explained

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird thinks the Russians are "very close" to the U.S. position as far as offensive weapons systems and also believes that the number of ICBMs and long-range missiles which they have in being and under construction equals or is "more than the number" that the United States now has.

Secretary Laird voiced this view on the "Today" television show Feb. 18 in Washington.

When asked if there was any uncertainty in his mind as to whether the Sentinel ABM System would work under combat conditions, the Secretary of Defense said:

"I don't think the system would work as presently scheduled and presently programmed in the McNamara-Johnson program on this particular system, against any attack from, possibly from the Soviet Union.

"But," he said, "it would defend the United States against any possible attack from Red China. Now, many people say the Red Chinese won't have that capability within the next five years. I think they will test fire within 18 months. I didn't think that two years ago.

"I thought they might not have that capability, but my mind has changed on the basis of the evidence that has been submitted to me, the best evidence available to me, and I believe that Secretary McNamara's appraisal of that situation is correct and I am more concerned about that defense than I am about any other kind of defense at this present time and also in developing the knowledge and the ability which the Russians have developed in this entire field."

Secretary Laird noted that the Soviet Union has forward and deployed anti-ballistic missile systems, and then added:

"I'd like to point out that the Soviet Union in their budget in the last 24 months have been spending a little over three and a half dollars for each one dollar that we spend on anti-missile and anti-defense missile systems and anti-weapons systems, as far as anti-strategic weapons, defensive weapons are concerned."

He said in the total defense budget they are spending 3.5 dollars to each one dollar of ours, and that in terms of effort it amounts to about seven times the effort that the U.S. is making in the defensive weapons systems.

When asked if they (the Russians) didn't have a lot of catching up to do (defensively), because of our offensive capability, Secretary Laird replied:

"No, I don't gree to that at all, not in the defensive weapons systems. Now, when we get into the offensive weapon system they are also now outspending us there and this is a different matter, and I think they've caught up to us in the offensive weapons systems, but in the defensive weapons systems I don't think you can make the statement that you did in as far as defensive weapon system is concerned."

Secretary Laird was then asked if he thought the Russians have caught up to the U.S. in offensive weapons.

"I think they are very close to our position," he said, "as far as offensive weapons systems and I believe that you will find that the number of ICBMs and long-range missiles which they have in being and under construction equals or is more than the number that the United States presently has."

USAREUR AND SEVENTH ARMY PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER BREAKFAST —Maj. Gen. Howard W. Penney, commanding general of USAREUR and Seventh Army Troops, addresses 152 officers and enlisted men at the first Presidential Prayer Breakfast celebrated by USAREUR and Seventh Army. With him are Maj. Gen. James T. McGibony, Office of the Surgeon (left), and Maj. Gen. Richard W. Witney, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, both from Headquarters, USAREUR and Seventh Army.

Original Concept of National Security Goes the Way of "Old Horse Cavalry"

Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland believes the original concept of national defense has gone the way of the old horse cavalry—"and understandably so," he said.

Speaking at the Army section luncheon of the Reserve Officers Association in Washington Feb. 20, Gen. Westmoreland said, "Yet, the essential Minuteman principle of readiness remains, as it should, the hard core of our modern concept. I refer, of course, to the One Army Concept."

He said, "In my judgment, this concept accurately describes the sound partnership that exists between our Active Army and our Reserve components. Every day—both on and off the battlefield—the partners of this One Army are providing the needed security for our Nation."

Gen. Westmoreland emphasized that, like its predecessor, the One Army Concept also has required changes in order that it could continue to meet the challenges of time. "The changes have been made on both sides of the house—the Active and the Reserve. And, in my opinion, each change has brought about an over-all strengthening of our national security posture.

"I appreciate the turbulence that our Reserve Forces have undergone. Hopefully, future years will bring much needed stability."

He said, "I am convinced that we have come a long way toward overcoming many of the past difficulties associated with the buildup of forces to meet a crisis situation. Nevertheless, we have a long way to go to achieve the desired readiness and effectiveness.

"Individual effort has played a major role in our improved posture. In my opinion, we sometimes lose sight of the fact that everything we accomplish is the sum total of individual effort. . . . We are prone to identify the sources of our success as 'better equipment' or 'improved organization,' or the like."

He mentioned that on Dec. 30 the last Army Reserve component unit scheduled for deployment to Southeast Asia arrived in South Vietnam. The arrival of that unit completed a planned deployment schedule that had begun with the arrival of the first unit in late August—"a schedule that has added nearly 8,000 skilled personnel in 43 selected units to our fighting force in Vietnam."

He said at the same time, "Thirty-three other selected units of our Army Reserve components have added significant strength to our Strategic Army Forces in Hawaii and the CONUS. . . . And, concurrently, hundreds of individual Reservists have contributed their skills throughout our entire active force structure.

"Thus, once again, trained and dedicated Reservists have taken their places on the security team of our Nation to carry out the policies of our Nation."

Gen. Westmoreland then said, "The role of the Army is a continuing one, in both peace and war. . . . By Army, I mean the One Army—Active and Reserves alike.

"Deep and demanding as is our involvement in Vietnam, we must continue to be prepared to honor our world-wide commitments to defeat aggression. We must, therefore, preserve the flexibility and military power represented by adequate forces and military strength in depth.

"Dedicated citizen soldiers of our Reserve components provide an essential part of this strength in depth, but we must do more to improve the readiness of our Reserves.

"In a very real—and traditional—sense, Reservists hold one of the keys to our national security."

The Department of Defense has requested 33,000 inductees for April, a decrease of 100 from the March total.

Of the 33,000 called for April, 30,500 will be assigned to the Army, 2,500 to the Marine Corps.

In January, 26,800 were called and 33,700 were requested in February.

The request supports currently approved force levels and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service.

NEW POSTS—President Richard M. Nixon has named Maj. Gen. Duward L. Crow and Maj. Gen. Selmon W. Wells as Comptroller of the Air Force and Inspector General of the Air Force respectively, and approved their nominations to lieutenant general. Gen. Crow (l) is now serving as Director of the Budget, Office of the Comptroller of the Air Force. Gen. Wells, now serving as Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Strategic Air Command, Offutt AFB, Neb., will replace Lt. Gen. Joseph H. Moore, who will become Commander, Sixth Tactical Air Force Allied Command, Europe.

Two Holdovers, 6 Men Named to Top-Level DoD Posts

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, on behalf of President Nixon, announced Feb. 18 the names of eight men nominated for positions in the Department of Defense.

Six of them will be new in the Defense Department and the other two will continue in posts they already hold.

Dr. G. Warren Nutter, 45, will be Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. Dr. Nutter is with the University of Virginia in the Economics Department. He was born in Topeka, Kan., and received his A.B., M.A. and Ph.D. from the Univesity of Chicago. He was in the Army during WW II as an enlisted man. He succeeds Paul C. Warnke.

Thaddeus R. Beal, 51, will be the Under Secretary of the Army. He is president and chief executive officer of the Harvard Trust Company in Cambridge, Mass. He received his B.A. degree from Yale and his LL.B. degree from the Harvard Law School in 1942. He was born in New York City and served with the U. S. Naval Reserve, attaining the rank of Lt. Commander. He succeeds David E. McGiffert.

Dr. John L. McLucas, 48, was nominated for Under Secretary of the Air Force. He is president and chief executive officer of the Mitre Corp., Bedford, Mass. He has two previous years with the Defense Department in Tactical Warfare programs. He was born in Fayetteville, N.C. and received his B.S. from Davidson College, his M.S. from Tulane University and his Ph.D. in Physics from Pennsylvania State University in 1950. During WW II he was with the U. S. Navy as a radar and operations officer. He succeeds Thowsend Hoopes.

James D. Hittle, 51, will be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. He retired from the Marine Corps in 1960 as a Brigadier General and is now a special counsel to the Senate Armed Services Committee. He is also a columnist for Copley News Service and a Mutual Broadcasting System commentator. He was born in Bear Lake, Michigan, and received his M.S. from the University of Utah in 1952. Mr. Hittle succeeds Randolph S. Driver.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, 44, is to be the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. He is president of Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisc. He was born in Stockton, Calif. and received his B.A. from Stanford, his M.B.A. from Harvard and his Ph.D. from Stanford in 1962. Dr. Tarr succeeds J. William Doolittle.

Grant L. Hansen, 47, was nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research and Development. He is vice president for Launch Vehicle Programs of the Convair Division of General Dynamics at San Diego, Calif. He was born at Bancroft, Idaho, and is a graduate of the Illinois Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He has been with the Nike Program and has participated in military research and development at both the Atlantic and Pacific Missile Test Centers. He succeeds Dr. Alexander Flax.

William K. Brehm, 39, will continue in his position as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. He has been with the Defense Department since 1964, in his present job since April, 1968, and was previously with North American Aviation. He was born in Dearborn, Mich. and earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees in Mathematics from the University of Michigan.

Eugene M. Becker, 38, is to stay in his post as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., is a graduate of Colgate and received his Ph.D. in Cultural History and Archaeology from Princeton in 1959. He served with the U.S. Army in Europe from 1954 to 1956. He has been in his Army Position since June, 1967. Prior to that was in the New York City government and held positions with several banks.

NEW POST—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird (left) adminsters the oath of office to Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Secretary of the U. S. Air Force, as Mrs. Seamans looks on. Secretary Seamans succeeds Dr. Harold Brown, who is now President of the California Institute of Technology.

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